

HARDING PLANS TO DAY

POSSIBILITY OF
SEPARATE MINE
WAGE PACT SEEN

Washington Believes Workers
of Four Producing States
Will Settle.

CALL MEETING MONDAY

Soaring Prices Said to Have
Made Higher Wage Ac-
ceptable Now.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(By A. P.)—With the federal emergency coal control machine piloted by Fuel administrator Spencer finally under way, the possibility that negotiation for a separate wage settlement between the miners' union and some operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, bituminous fields might be instituted this week, was strongly indicated in Washington Monday night.

Representatives of the various government departments and producing operators co-operating under the administration's distribution plan set to work on the initial problems facing operation of the scheme, such as organization of regional committees in the producing fields and formation of coal pools. The presence of some of the regional committees is to be announced Tuesday.

Members of the federal distribution committee also conferred Monday with Cleveland operators on the question of supplies for the great lakes region but no statement was made as to conclusions reached by the conference. In Cleveland it was understood a meeting is to be held next Monday looking to the settlement of the strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

How extensive such a partial settlement of the miners' strike would be, or whether such a conference, lacking a considerable number of employees of larger forces of miners, would be successful, remained questionable in official and semi-official view.

Ever since the strike began, some operators have expressed willingness to negotiate with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and the scale committee of the union. The controlling majority in most operators' associations has been unwilling, however, to concede the union's demand for a semi-national wage scale, made up by a joint action of the companies and employees in the four states named, and have also been unwilling to concede the wage scale of 1910, with its \$7.50 daily wage base for common labor under ground.

Prices have risen, due to shortages, it is said to have made the higher wage scale acceptable at least while the market lags, though heads of the larger mining enterprises outside of Ohio insist that a settlement strike would mean the time scales again would only allow a few months of operating followed by shutdowns because the non-union coal would throw the output bearing higher overhead cost out of the markets.

Ohio coal operators associations (Continued on page two.)

KLAN AN ISSUE IN
OKLAHOMA PRIMARY

Officials of Organization De-
ny, However, That It Is
Supporting Candidate.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 31.—(By A. P.)—With the Ku Klux Klan declared to be supporting one candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, and representative of the Klan denying that the organization was taking an active part in the campaign, Oklahoma's three congressional gubernatorial primaries campaign finished Monday night and voters made ready to go to the polls Tuesday.

Overshadowing the alleged Klan issue in importance, according to many observers, was the candidacy of Mayor C. J. Walton of Oklahoma City, farmer-labor candidate for the democratic nomination. Walton has been endorsed by the farmer-labor reconstruction league in Oklahoma and has espoused public ownership of a number of utilities, state aid to farmers and the Plumb plan for government control of railroads.

R. H. Wilson, another candidate, had been given the endorsement in states purporting to have been issued by the Ku Klux Klan but Monday the official publication of the organization printed an editorial denying that the Klan as an organization was backing and candidate. The state election board has sent out 350,000 ballots.

It will be the first time women of Oklahoma have been given a vote in selecting state officers. Polling places, open at 6 a. m. and close in the cities at 7 p. m.

Next in general interest are the campaigns of Miss Alice Robertson of Muskogee, and Manuel Herriek, incumbents for re-nomination to congress in their respective districts. Miss Robertson has announced that she had been threatened with political punishment by women's political organizations because of her refusal to support these organizations or yield unhesitatingly to suggestions as to how she should vote in congress. Miss Robertson has announced that she expected opposition from proponents of the soldier bonus, which she has opposed.

BULLETIN

BLACK FATALITY HURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Herbert Hamilton Brown, mill-owners insurance man of San Francisco, suffered fatal injuries, and John Black of Oakland, nationally known golfer, was injured so seriously that attending physicians believe he will die as the result of an automobile accident near Irwin, in Alameda county, tonight. Brown died in a San Jose hospital, where he was taken with Black.

Black was said to have suffered from concussion of the brain, possible fracture of the skull and several fractured ribs. Black was tied for second place in the recent national golf tournament at Chicago, won by Gene Sarzan.

SENATE FINISHES
CONSIDERATION OF
WOOL TARIFF RATES

Silk Schedule Now Center of
Debate—Paper, Books and
Hides Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(By A. P.)—Consideration of the wool schedule which has furnished the one big fight in the administration since the senate after the approval without change of imposts proposed by the finance committee majority on blankets, wearing apparel and floor coverings.

The silk schedule then was taken up and leaders were hopeful that committee amendments to this could be proposed after Tuesday.

After the silk schedule will come those dealing with paper and books and sundries, including hides and furs; the free list and the administration provisions with the flexible tariff plan proposed by President Harding.

When the senate winds up work on these, it must go back over the entire bill, paragraph by paragraph for action on individual amendments.

There still was divided opinion Monday as to when a final vote on the measure could be had but republican leaders were unanimous in declaring that the senate would pass the bill.

Taking cognizance of a report published in Washington that the senate would abandon the measure, Sen. Lodge of Massachusetts, the majority leader made this statement: "This bill is going to be passed by the senate and that as the first opportunity. We are going to stick to it and pass it as soon as we can get a vote. Reports that it might be laid aside or allowed to fall are absolutely without foundation. The bill will be passed and put on the statute books as soon as possible."

As was the case Saturday the senate had difficulty today in keeping a quorum with a result that the sergeant at arms was directed to require the absence of members. After a quorum had been obtained, Sen. McChesney, republican, North Dakota, in charge of the bill, said he wanted it understood that the order about absentees was to stand for the remainder of the present legislative day—now more than three months old—if that day lasted until next March 4.

Send Telegrams.

Later telegrams were sent to absent senators urging their presence. There was little doubt in administrative circles that the bill would pass, there was only one notable controversy today over wool duties, some republicans and most of the democrats voting against the duties on clothing. Sen. Snoot, republican, Utah, in charge of the bill, said he would support the duties on clothing and on wool.

(Continued on page two.)

CHICAGO CARMEN
VOTE TO STRIKE

Walkout Scheduled to Go into
Effect at 4 o'clock This
Morning.

CHICAGO, July 31.—(By A. P.)—A complete tie up of street car and elevator traffic began to make itself felt shortly before midnight Monday night after the surface lines employees at a mass meeting had voted for a walk out effective at 4 a. m. Tuesday morning and elevated roadmen had joined them in a run-away strike, anticipating a formal strike order by 24 hours.

City efforts of business men, city officials, union leaders and car line chiefs Monday night apparently had failed in their efforts to avert a walkout, precipitated by the demand of the surface lines that their men accept a wage reduction of approximately 17 percent. Car fares recently were reduced from eight to seven cents.

A sympathetic strike by the elevated employees because of the refusal of the companies to extend the present monthly wage contracts for a year.

PROBE BANK SHORTAGE

OAKLAND, Cal., July 31.—(By A. P.)—A shortage of \$40,000 in its accounts was reported by the Oakland branch of the Bank of Italy Monday to the state superintendent of banks. The bank said it was endeavoring to trace the shortage.

Studebaker Now Second Only
To Ford In Motor Industry

Lead All Competitors in Production of Big Cars After Six
Months of Marvelous Growth—Standing in Assets, Sales,
Size of Plants, etc., Revealed in Erskine Report.

The Studebaker corporation now stands second to Ford in the automobile industry in its net assets, the value of sales, the cost and size of plants.

Such was the statement made by Prest A. R. Erskine in a letter sent to stockholders at the close of a directors' meeting Monday at which the dividend rate on common stock was changed from a seven to 10 percent basis and an extra dividend of one and one-half percent declared payable Sept. 1.

Heads Competitive List.

Added to this important announcement of eminence in the auto industry came the statement from Mr. Erskine that the company has ample cash reserves and facilities to maintain its position in the industry.

Inasmuch as the Ford plant and output is a private enterprise, founded on a different basis from the other auto manufacturers, the statement really means that the Studebaker corporation now heads the list of competitive cars and that the value of its sales is larger than that of any other company.

The report which Prest Erskine gave to his directors Monday was a romance in figures and in remarkable growth. The report on sales indicates how strong has been the demand. The last three months have been productive of 37,252 sales of cars as compared to 22,846 for the same period last year and 34,466 for the first six months of last year. This far this fiscal year, the sales number 60,053 cars against a production of 58,027, a fact that shows the reason for the night and day drive to build the new plants that are now under construction.

Beginning with the new year and upon the completion of the new buildings in South Bend which increases the output 160 cars a day, the company will have a capacity of 150,000 cars a year and the report carries with it the firm faith that this capacity will be needed to meet the demands.

Erskine's Statement.

The report made to the stockholders covers the period ending with June 30.

The letter to the stockholders, issued by Mr. Erskine with the approval of his directors, gives this statement of the affairs of the company:

"The total sales of The Studebaker corporation and subsidiary companies for the six months ended June 30, 1922, amounted to \$73,422,252.25, and the net profit derived therefrom, after other net income after reserves for increased depreciation but before income tax reserves, amounted to \$12,686,763.07.

Reserves for United States and Canadian income taxes of \$1,530,262.00 reduced the net profit to \$11,156,501.07. These net profits exceed the net profits of the entire year of 1921, \$10,409,590.80 by 7.2 percent, and exceed also by 9.6 percent the combined net profits of the first four years of the corporation's business 1911 to 1914 inclusive, which amounted to \$10,181,266.99.

"At their meeting today, the directors declared the regular 1-3-4 percent quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, and 4 percent on the common stock, payable September 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1922. The directors decided to put the common stock on a regular 10 percent basis and to pay extra dividends as conditions permit, and hence the 4 percent declared today covers the 2-1-2 percent regular quarterly dividend and a 1-1-3 percent extra.

"The corporation thus prepared itself to meet the demand, the unprecedented demand for motor cars which has prevailed this year, but it could only participate to the extent of its capacity, and its one regret this year has been the loss of sales of thousands of cars it might have made had its capacity been fifty per cent greater.

"Firmly believing in the ever-widening demand for Studebaker cars, the directors this spring authorized further expenditures for the erection and equipment of additional units of the new South Bend plant and certain extensions of the Detroit plants, which are now under way and will add 160 cars per day to the output.

(Continued on page two.)

Mark went to London, with an allowance from his patron, and made acquaintance with the money-lenders. He was supposed, by his patron and any others who inquired, to be "writing," but what he wrote, other than letters asking for more time to pay, has never been discovered.

Fortunately (from Mark's point of view), his patron died during his third year in London, and left him all the money he wanted. He settled accounts with the money-lenders, abandoned his crop of wild oats to the harvesting of others, and became in his turn a patron. He patronized the Arts.

Editors were now offered free contributions as well as free lunches; promising young painters and poets dined with him; and he even took a theatrical company on tour, playing host and "lead" with equal lavishment.

His patronage included Matthew Cayley, a small cousin of his. He sent Cayley to school to Cambridge.

Cayley at twenty-three, looked after his cousin's affairs. By this time Mark had bought The Red House, Cayley superintendent of the household, not quite land-agent, not quite business-adviser, not quite companion, but something of all four.

Cayley was now twenty-eight, but had all the appearance of forty, which was his patron's age. Spasmodically, he was coming down from Cambridge, his father had died.

OBENCHAIN JURY WILL
DEBATE CASE FURTHER

LOS ANGELES—July 31.—(By A. P.)—Preparations to keep the jury out another night in the case of Mrs. Madalyn Obenchain on trial for the murder of J. Belton Kennedy, were ordered late Monday when a majority of the 12 said there was a possibility of a verdict being reached.

The jury retired for the night at 7:30 o'clock. Its members announced they would take advantage of the court's permission to devote the evening to dinner and recuperation, and resume their deliberations early Tuesday morning.

K. OF C. OPEN CONVENTION.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—Knights of Columbus, with a \$3,000,000 program for the rehabilitation work among veterans of the world war, gathered here Monday for the fortieth annual convention of the order. The meeting formally opens Tuesday.

NEGRO WOMAN BEATS
HUSBAND ON "DRAW"

CHICAGO, July 31.—Marie, negro wife of Thomas Miller, of Council Bluffs, Ia., was quicker on the draw than her white husband.

Marie shot Miller after a quarrel in the "Black Belt" here. Both "drew" at the same time but the woman was the faster.

Miller is in a serious condition. The couple were married in Council Bluffs, June 6.

Seeks Reelection



Sen. James A. Reed, democrat, of Missouri, who seeks re-nomination in the Missouri primaries today. He is opposed by Breckinridge Long, a staunch supporter of former President Wilson.

WILSON DEMOCRACY
ISSUE IN PRIMARY
FIGHT IN MISSOURI

Renomination of Sen. Reed
Means Blow to Wilson-
ian Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Wilsonian democracy hangs in the balance in the decision of voters in Missouri's state-wide primary Tuesday with the United States senatorial race the gauge of the people's sentiment.

The hectic campaigns which marked the democratic race were ended Saturday night by United States Senator James A. Reed, who seeks to retain his seat at Washington, and Breckinridge Long, aspirant to succeed Reed.

The dormant league of nations issue was revived by Long in his appeal to Missouri democracy to uphold Wilsonian doctrine.

A victory for Reed Tuesday means a blow to the Wilson democrats. Long, in his speeches throughout the state, has charged Reed with being a traitor to his party and with openly flaunting his record before the voters of the state.

The most bitter assault made by Reed upon his opponent was in his speech to a mass meeting in the Coliseum here Saturday night when he termed Long as being "the best bet ever entered in a slow race where the last horse is declared the winner." He was referring to Long's succession of defeats for office in this state.

The republican voters will have a field of six candidates for United States senator to choose from on their ballot.

The only "wet" candidate in the race, William Sacks, has conducted his campaign by voicing openly a promise to support a modification of the Volstead act.

The result of the primary next Tuesday will rank with Pennsylvania, Iowa and Indiana in political significance, regardless of whether Sen. James A. Reed wins his fight for a vote of confidence or is repudiated through the nomination of Breckinridge Long to be the democratic candidate.

(Continued on page two.)

BOLAND, DE VALERA
AIDE, FATALLY SHOT

Former Irish Envoy to U. S.
Wounded in Battle with
Free State Troops.

DUBLIN, July 31.—(By U. P.)—Harry Boland, former envoy of the Irish Republic to the United States, was shot and probably mortally wounded Monday when Free State troops raided a hotel at Skerries, just north of Dublin.

The hotel, suspected as a rebel stronghold, was rushed by the Free State troops who had been informed that Boland, secretary and right hand man of Eamon De Valera, leader of the irreconcilables, was in hiding there.

Boland, when called upon to surrender, refused and gave a battle to the government troops. He was fired upon, seriously wounded and taken to a hospital in a dying condition under guard.

The government of Michael Collins has searched Ireland for several weeks for Boland and De Valera, believing if they were captured the Irish revolt would soon be over.

Boland was well known as a leader of the republican movement and has held out steadfastly against adoption of the treaty that formed the Irish free state.

A shoe clerk when the Sinn Fein movement started, he rose quickly in the councils of the insurgents.

He was a brilliant orator and stumped the United States in appeals for funds to aid the Irish republican movement. The envoy maintained an office in Washington for months.

YOUTHS CONFESS
TO PART IN GUN
BATTLE SUNDAY

Two Galvas Brothers, Nemeth
and Michalski, Admit Af-
fray with Officer.

WILL FILE AFFIDAVITS

To Charge 17-Year-Old Galvas
Lad with Shooting with
Intent to Kill.

William Galvas, 17 years old, 828 S. Brookfield st.; John Michalski, 22, 2005 W. Sample st.; and Nemeth, 17, 834 S. Brookfield st., and Frank Galvas, 22, 444 S. Jackson st., arrested yesterday by local police as the group which engaged Officer Schricker in a gun battle Sunday night, admitted their part to Capt. of Detectives Hamilton late last night. New York Central railroad men were also fired upon during the melee.

Although the stories told by the four young men vary, Officer Schricker has identified William Galvas as the one who held the 44 calibre rifle and fired several times at the officer. The Galvas brothers told conflicting stories of the melee, each being firm in accusing Michalski of being the only one doing any shooting with the rifle. It is said that Schricker and several New York Central railroad detectives, witnesses of the shooting, will file affidavits this morning, charging Galvas with shooting with intent to kill.

Find Rifle.

After having denied throughout the afternoon that he knew anything about the rifle used in the shooting, and together with his brother claiming the Michalski was the owner of and knew where it could be found, William Galvas, when confronted by Michalski late last night, admitted that it was hidden in his sister's home. Detective Whitmer and Phil Schricker led the boy to the house where the rifle, a 44-40 Peters, still containing five shells, was found under a building.

A trap door in a bedroom, leading to a dugout, which Galvas claims was used by his brother-in-law for storing "moonshine" when he was in that business some time ago, was used by Whitmer to enter the house. The cement block wall, built a few inches from the floor, concealed the hiding place of the rifle. Whitmer succeeded in squeezing through an opening after removing some bricks and located the rifle. He reached through the opening, his rifle completely filling the hole, and while reaching for the rifle, the rifle, it discharged, tearing a hole out of the opposite wall.

The rifle was taken to the station and later identified by Schricker. It was then that Schricker also identified Galvas as the one who had shot him. Michalski had previously denied that he had shot the rifle during the melee on Sample st., stating that he ran away as soon as a bullet from Schricker's revolver grazed his cap.

Had Consumed "Mule."

From the story told by the young men, all had consumed considerable (Continued on page two.)

SAY ORDER CREATES
'NEW CONDITION'

Southern Pacific Asks for Re-
hearing in Central Pacific
Ownership Case.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(By A. P.)—Execution of the supreme court order requiring the Southern Pacific company to divest itself of ownership and control of the Central Pacific railway would give retroactive effect to the Sherman anti-trust law and "create a new and untried condition" in the management of the two roads, according to a brief filed Monday in support of a petition for a rehearing of the case.

Joint control and operation of the Southern and Central Pacific properties, counsel for the defendants contended, had been in effect long before the law was enacted under which the legality of such control finally was attacked.

"If the present properties were designated after 50 years of unified and uninterrupted operation," the brief said, "the effect would be to create new managements where there has been but one since the origin of the properties and also to create a new and untried condition which has no precedent."

Not only were the two roads "built, operated and controlled by the same persons," but the Southern Pacific was "constructed as a continuation" of the lines of the Central Pacific and to "prevent duplication," counsel argued, adding that the "builders proceeded upon the assumption that the lines would be operated together, and through the 50 years of their existence the properties have never been other than a unified whole, made up of integral parts which were the outcome of a normal natural growth."

"It would be the irony of fate," the brief continued, "if it should turn out that the unified control of Stanford and his associates were destroyed by their stock sales" referring to the transfer of Central Pacific stock, mostly to foreign investors, "and then find that the re-creation of this unified control by repurchase of stock was illegal."

Britain Will Aid
U. S. in Battling
Liquor Smugglers

LONDON, July 31.—(By U. P.)—The British government has under consideration a plan to aid the United States in preventing liquor smuggling, Lloyd George stated in the house of commons Monday.

The plan, according to the announcement of the premier, involves a reciprocal arrangement whereby the United States and Great Britain would be empowered to search each other's vessels within the 12 mile limit.

The United States state department took up the matter with Great Britain, when it was found that American authorities were powerless to prevent smuggling of liquor into the United States from the British West Indies.

BANDIT CAPTURED
FOLLOWING ESCAPE
FROM LANE'S CAR

Companion Makes Getaway,
However—Hold Lahey and
"Victim" of Holdup.

After two ineffectual breaks for liberty, Patrick Lahey, 23, is now in the city jail with a bullet wound through his left arm awaiting charges of highway robbery. Phil Sebel of Plymouth, alleged to have been a victim of the robbery, is also held for investigation, and a companion of Lahey is now sought by the police after a daring escape from Chief of Police Laurence J. Lane's car.

Lahey and his companion, after having been placed under arrest by Motorcycle Officer Diver, were brought to the police station by Chief Laurence J. Lane. While the car was on the way to the station from the 400 block on W. South st., where the arrests were made, Lahey and his companion both jumped from the car and ran in opposite directions.

Schricker gave chase to Lahey, and brought him to a halt by shooting him through the left arm. Lahey's companion escaped. Lahey was attended by a physician at the police station, and though he had bled profusely from the bullet wound, the injury is trivial. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of the arm just beneath the shoulder, and did not sever an artery or hit the bone. Lahey, Sebel and the escaped prisoner were all said to have been intoxicated.

Claims "Hold Up."

According to the facts so far gleaned by the police, Sebel claims he had been held up Monday morning by two men. He reported the fact to the police station. After he had an injury to his head attended to, he claims to have set out to find the men who had held him up. Shortly after 1:30 o'clock the police received a call that he had caught the two men. Officer Diver responded to the 400 block on W. South st. where he found Sebel and his two prisoners.

Diver put in a call for the police while he was awaiting its arrival. Lahey made a break for liberty. He was quickly caught by members of the crowd of spectators who crowded around the trio. Diver then kept all three in subjection until Chief Lane and Officer Schricker came to take them to the station, the patrol wagon being out on other calls at the time Diver put in the summons for it.

Lahey, Sebel and the third member of the trio were bundled into the car and went well until Lahey and the other alleged holdup man jumped from the speeding car and attempted to get away.

(Continued on page two.)

40 INJURED IN GAS
TANK EXPLOSION

Blast at Peoples Light and Gas
Co. Throws Hundreds
to Ground.

CHICAGO, July 31.—(By U. P.)—Forty persons were injured, many seriously, here Monday when a huge tank of the Peoples Light and Gas Co. exploded.

The blast rocked the earth, broke windows and caused other damage. It was felt over a radius of many miles.

Most of the injured were employees and children playing in streets nearby. They were burned. All are expected to recover.

Ambulances carrying nurses and physicians were rushed to the scene from all hospitals.

Witnesses told of seeing a huge ball of flame rising out of the tank, followed by the blast.

The tank was used for storage purposes to hold gas pending distribution. It is located on the South Side at 35th and Throop sts.

Albert deBosh, engineer, working on a traveling crane across the street from the tank was knocked from his perch and internally injured. Physicians declared he would die.

Joseph O'Connor, teamster, was a block away when the blast occurred. "A sheet of flame shot down the street. Children playing in the streets were scared, houses were badly burned," he said.

Investigation of the tank revealed that the roof had been blown off and then settled back into place. The tank was 200 feet high and 250 feet in diameter.

CAPITAL THINKS
STRIKE LEADERS
WILL ACCEPT IT

President's Compromise Plan
Contains Five Specific Ap-
peals, It Is Said.

EXECUTIVES MAY OBJECT

Matter Will Be Presented at
New York and Chicago
Meetings Today.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(By A. P.)—Convinced that the railroad strike will be a matter of history within 24 hours after acceptance by railway shippers and transportation chiefs of President Harding's compromise plan, all of the government's influence was mustered Monday night behind the effort to obtain adoption by the employers' meeting in New York and that of the employees in Chicago Tuesday.

Five specific proposals for the settlement of the strike are contained in President Harding's plan which will be submitted to railway executives in New York and union heads in Chicago Tuesday. It was asserted by an official of the railway shopcrafts union, that the official who refused to permit use of his name, stated he had secured the information from rail union officials in Washington Saturday.

The five specific appeals, according to the officials include:

1.—That the employees will abide by the decisions of the U. S. Railway labor board in the future.

2.—In the matter of seniority, the employees who remained on the job during the strike will receive preferential treatment. Men who have been on strike will return to their seniority subject to those rights acquired during the strike.

3.—The men will accept the recent wage reductions of the board pending further official action on the matter by the board.

4.—Farming out of shop work by the railroad will be discontinued.

5.—Discussion of the establishment of adjustment boards.

By suggesting the matter of adjustment boards, the official stated, that the unions desire a national board of adjustment while the railroad executives seek either regional or system boards.

Three points will be stressed by the general chairman Tuesday: It was stated, as a basis for settlement, restoration of full seniority, final boards of adjustments and elimination of "farming" out of work. They will oppose, it was said, curtailment of seniority agreement in accept in the future decisions of the board and other than a national board of adjustment.

Up to Policy Committee.

It was stated that the matter of accepting the proposal of President Harding is being turned up to the policy committee of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor since this body was the one which sanctioned the strike. The policy committee is composed of 10 men, from each of three districts, the division of which are the Mississippi river and the Mason and Dixon line.

Chairman Hooper of the railroad labor board, after a conference with President Harding Monday left for Chicago to be on hand when the meeting is called of the general policy committee of the striking craft union. Secretary Davis left Monday night to attend the New York meeting of the executives.

There was little doubt in administrative circles concerning acceptance by the union leaders of the proposed compromise settlement. Several railroad executives, however, are known to hold strong objections because of their belief that it would entail abandonment of loyal workmen who have stuck through the strike as well as new employees who ignored strong inducement not to accept employment during the emergency.

Optimistic forecast of action to be expected from the New York meeting was based to more than a little extent, it was indicated, on the belief that T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the executives' association, and Vice President Arthur of Pennsylvania, representatives of an influential group in the management side of the rail controversy.

At the same time the sticking point in the whole attempt to negotiate a settlement, the "seniority rights" so called, continued a posture in every conversation and public statement of the leaders concerned, with as much awkwardness as ever, even

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